#### DID FOSTER TAKE POISON?

The Story That He Attempted to Commit Snicide Pronounced a Sensational Canard.

What the Tombs Prison Officials Say-Interviews rith Mrs. Foster, Drs. Nealis and Vanderwater, Keeper Daly, Warden Johnson, Sheriff Brennan, Drs. Tyng and Walker, Coroner Young, Deputy Sheriffs Hanbury, Dunphy, Daly and Seebacher-The Inevitable Conclusion that the Story is a Cruel Hoax.

#### THE REAL FACTS OF THE CASE.

A story that William Foster before going on the saffold had taken poison to avoid the shame of a public execution was circulated late on Friday afternoon. The Herald was then in possession of the rumor, but, discrediung the report, endeavored to trace it to some reliable source. Failing in this, it preferred not to publish anything about the matter, believing it to be a mere sensational canard. Yesterday, however, the story assumed more importance and began to be widely circulated, and naturally, as in all such cases, lost nothing in its translation from one mouth to another. BERALD reporters went out and endeavored to trace up the sensation. All the persons who could pessibly be onnected with the story, all those who passed with Foster the last hours of his life, were seen on the matter, and the affair turned out to be, as had been originally believed by the HERALD, a cruel hoax, without a particle of evidence to make it reliable. It may be readily seen by the perusal of the following statements how the story originated, and how the simple circumstances of Foster's last hours were twisted and exaggerated into the infamous story that Foster had attempted to commit

Dr. Nealis said, in answer to the reporter's ques-tions:—"Every word of this story is true. Yesterday morning I was standing outside the prison.

A man came running out in breathless haste and said, 'Doctor, you had better come and see Foster; Foster is sick.' I went into Foster's cell, and saw that he was exceedingly pale. His eyes were glassy, his face was streaming with perspiration, his palse was feeble, he was staggering and appeared to be utterly listless. I asked him what was the matter with him. He said, 'I feel so ner vous.' I went out to see the keeper, Mr. Daly, and asked him whether Foster had taken anything. He told me that Foster had taken poison. I then ordered him some strong coffee. These are all the I can't tell exactly what the poison I think it was some narcotic poisonpreparation of opium or laudanum-I not tell exactly what. I don't how large a quantity he took; it would be impossible for me to say. There will be no investigation of the matter; there's nothing to investigate about. I think he must have taken the ison a short time before the execution. The effect of the poison was to alleviate the tertures of agony which he must have suffered. He died more easily than if he had not taken the poison. I don't

WHAT MRS. FOSTER, THE MATRON OF THE PRISON, SAYS. Mrs. Foster, the matron of the prison, denied in toto the whole story that Foster had told her he

know who gave him the poison."

had taken poison. She said there was not a word of truth in it. The statement on which the whole story was based shows it to be an idle hoax.

WHAT KEEPER DALY SAYS.

Keeper Daly was reported to nave said that Foster had teld him he had taken poison. He stated to the reporter that Foster had only said "he" had taken a dose at three o'clock." Foster had not said he had taken a dose of poison, but simply a dose.

asid he had taken a dose of poison, but simply a dose.

DEPUTY SHERIFF HANBURY'S STATEMENT.

Deputy Sheriff Hanbury said to the HERALD reporter that he went on at the Tombs in company with Deputy Sheriff Seebacher at seven o'clock on Thursday evening. He was present from that time until seven o'clock the next morning in Foscer's company. At half-pasteeven Mrs. Foster, his wife, and his sister and brother-in-law parted from him. At the time Foster was suffering from great prostration and was deeply affected. He did not give way, however, but bore up like a man. At half-past twelve, when they brought in supper to us, we asked Foster whether he would not eat something, but he refused and simply took a cup of tea. At half-past two he went to bed and was immediately after asleep. He slept peacefully and deeply. I saw him go to bed and watched him him until he went to sleep. From that time forward until seven o'clock in the morning Seebacher and myself sat outside the cell, with the door open

mediately siter asleep. He slept peacefully and deeply. I saw him go to bed and watched him him until he went to sleep. From that time forward until seven o'clock in the morning Seebacher and myself sat outside the cell, with the doer open and in full view o' Foster. We went into his cell every fifteen minutes and saw that he slept on quietly. There was no cenvulsive moving or nervousness about him. He was as peaceful as a child. Had he taken poison he would have shewed some symptoms of it. But I know he had not when he went to bed, and from that time forward until I left he did not awake or move.

DEFUTY SHERHFF SEEBACHER'S STATEMENT.

Deputy Sheriff Seebacher bors out in all respects the statement of Mr. Hanbury. He was in the latter's company all night, and when Mrs. Foster and the relatives had their last interview with Foster sesood close to them and saw and heard everything that passed between them. He corroborates Hanbury's statement that Foster slept all night.

WHAT DEFUTY SHERHFF DUNFHY SAYS.

Deputy Sheriff Dunphy, in company with Daly, relieved Deputies Hanbury and Seebacher at seven o'clock on Friday morning. He (Dunphy, when he went into the prisoners' corridor and looked into Foster's cell, saw him lying on his side, with his face to the wall, and apparently sleeping. He was perfectly quiet. He (Dunphy) did not disturb, Foster, but let him go on sleeping. At half-past seven he roused himself and got up, and knelt on the bed or his own accord. He was evidently praying. After about five minutes of this Foster sat on the side of the bed and took off his feld woellen socks and began cleaning his feet, after which he put on a pair of white socks and clean underlinen. He (Dunphy) asked him how he left, and Foster answered. "I feel sick and weak." Then Mrs. Foster (the mairon) came in and gave a cup of very strong coffee to Foster. He drank it and then threw it up. He stood right over Foster which he put on a pair of white socks and been to know my stomach better than I do my-self." He referred to the f

quietly pinioned, and said nothing. He walked out duite erect, and only bent when he had to pass through the door of the cell. During all the time be showed no weakness.

DEFUTY SHERIFY DALY'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Daly upheld what Dunphy had said, and only added that the weakness of Foster was attributable to the fact that he had not eaten during two days of any account. This very naturally accounted for the throwing up of his coffee, which was too strong for his stomach.

WHAT CORONER YOUNG SAYS.

On being interrogated about the rumored poisoning of Foster, Coroner Young said to the HERALD reporter that he did not attach any importance whatever to the story. He said that nobody told him anything about it while he was in the Tombs, and that he had heard nothing of the story until the next day. If anybody in the Tombs knew that Poster was poisoned why did he or she not say anything about it to him at the inquest on the bedy of Foster, so that he might make a postmertem examination? During the whole time he was in the Tombs he did not hear even 2 rumor of the poisoning, and all this led him to believe that the story was manufactured out of whole cloth, and did not possess the least atom of truth. Comoner Young said he could answer for one thing—that Foster did not die of poison. His verdict was "Pled of Judicial hanging."

WHAT SHRRIPF ERENNAN SAYS.

The Herald Preporter saw Sheriif Brennan, who said he heard a rumor yesterday that Foster had poisoned himself. The first time ke went into the Tombs he heard mething of it, but when he went in the second time some one told him that Foster had laken poison. He went to Foster's cell and saw him booking very paie and seemingly weak, but he saw that he was in good condition enough to walk to the scaffold, and that satisfied him. He therefore made no inquiries about the matter. It was untrue that he gave any orders about supporting Foster to the scaffold, and that satisfied him. He therefore made no inquiries about the matter. It was untrue that he gave any orders about suppo

couple of sticks and an old suit of prison clothes, Toomey constructed a remarkably faithful "counterfeit presentment" of himself, and this he placed inside of the grated door of his cell, on leaving in the morning, for the purpose of creating the belief that he had not been locked up the previous night, and by so doing inclitate his escape. Shortly after leaving the cell, however, he was missed, but an examination of the apartment by Warden Hubbel convinced that official that the "stowaway" had occupied it during the night. Accordingly a strict watch was kept up all over the prison grounds, which resulted in the discovery of Teomey underneath the floor of the shoe shop, and in close proximity to a hot steam pipe, where he had lain for hours in a half-suffocated condition. Toomey, who has only been about three months in the prison, is serving out a term of five years for assault with attempt to violate.

THE GOODRICH MYSTERY.

the Man Come by His Death?

the arm and pressed it a moment, and Foster was all right again. The Sheriff objected to saying who told him that Foster had taken poison. He said that when Foster was still in his cell he was obliged to ask the clergymen to stop their prayers, as they were having a depressing effect upon Foster and he could not have stood them long. Then, again, when Foster was on the scaffold he found that the man was weakening, and this was brought about by the absurdly long prayers of the Rev. Dr. Tyng. The latter had asked him to be allowed to say some prayers on the scaffold, and he had refused, saying it was against the rules. Dr. Tyng had promised, on his word, to confine himsell to three, or at the outside four, minutes. When they arrived on the scaffold Dr. Tyng took twelve minutes, and he, finally seeing that it was having a depressing effect upon Foster, shut the Rev. Dr. Tyng off. It was to the length of the prayers, and not to poison, that he attributed the weakness of Foster at the supreme moment. The Detectives Hold to the Theory of Suicide-The Coroner Contends That Deceased Was Murdered-What Medical Men Say Pro and Con.

The topic uppermost in the mind of the Brooklyn community yesterday was the unaccountable and mysterious manner of the taking off of Charles loedrich, the widower, who was found on Friday morning lying dead, with three bullets in his head, in the front basement of his house, 731 Degraw street, near Pitth avenue, Brooklyff. "Was Mr, Goodrich murdered or did he commit suicide?" was a query propounded on all sides. "If you knew as much about the case as I could

tell you, were I at liberty to do so," remarked one of the detectives, "you would be satisfied that it is a suicide and not murder."

"There was no murder committed at all: I am atisfied on that score," remarked another de tective.

Coroner Whitehill has the case under considera tion. He has visited the house and examined the body and the premises twice. The Coroner said:-"I am of the firm opinion

from what I observed and learn thus far, that HE WAS MURDERED IN THAT HOUSE. What other conclusion can one arrive at when he

the length of the prayers, and not to poison, that he attributed the weakness of Foster at the supreme moment.

Dr. Vandewater, who is the District Surgeon, attended Foster, with Nealis, at his last moments. He said that the throwing up the ceñee could just as well be attributed to the nervous prostration as to poison. Unless he had strong evidence that poison was used he would not believe it judging from Foster's actions. A man who had taken laudanum might possibly act as he had done, but a man who had not would act in the same manner when he was as weak as Foster was from want of food and from nervous prostration. Foster was undoubtedly much affected by the hopes he had indulged in of a commutation, and when all these hopes were at an end a sudden prostation came on, which any man, under the same circumstances, would give way to. He (Dr. Vandewater) saw Foster before he went to the Scaffold, and from the way he had acted did not think for a moment that poison had anything to do with it. Still, the symptoms of splum peisoning were not sumclently distinct to be able tell at a casual glance whether a man was suffering from them or not. He only gave a look into Foster's cell, and judged that he was strong enough to go to the scaffold. Nobody had mentioned anything to him of the poisoning, and he had not heard of it until that day.

Warden Johnson, of the Tombs, seemed to be very unwilling to say anything about a matter he knew nothing about. When ne left the cell of Foster, at two o'clock on the morning of Friday, the condemned man was all right. He heard nothing of the poisoning until the execution was all over, and did not know whether it was true or not. He did believe that Foster was weaker than he should have been under the circumstances and that his breaking down was very sudden.

Warden Brown ender the circumstances and that his breaking down was very sudden.

Warden Brown, of the Centre Street Hospital, who has a great experience in these cases, gave it as his opinion, after seeing Foster going to the sca considers that there were three shots discharged into the man's head? Just imagine for a moment how could be have had the nervous power to fire off the pistol three times and lodge each shot in his head, two of the bullets crossing the brain transversely and the other ball imbedding itself in the skull. The balls were found by the physicians, Drs. Shepard and Speir, who made the post-mortem examination. My opinion is that Goodrich heard the noise made by the breaking of the rear basement window pane, and upon coming down stairs to see what it meant he was struck on the forehead, which would account

upon coming down stairs to see what it meant he was struck on the forehead, which would account for the wound on the right cycbrow. This blow would have stunned him, and then it would have been an easy matter for the assassin to have seized the pistol from his hand and discharged the three bullets which were discovered in deceased. There were four chambers in all fired off from the pistol. Then the blood could have been washed from the CUT ON THE FORBHEAD, the body laid on the back, the pistol placed by the right and a semblance of suicide given to the case. The inquest will probably be held about Thursday next, when we will be able to reach the truth."

Deputy Coroner Lynch stated that a son of Alderman Richardson had recognized Mr. Charles Geodrich, to whom he nodded in a friendly manner, about ten o'clock on Thursday night, while a passenger on one of the Fifth avenue cars. The driver of the car also saw deceased, and these witnesses will be forthcoming at the inquest. This is important, as it gives trace of deceased up to within eleven hours of the discovery of his ghastly remains by his brother, ex-Assemblyman W. W. Goodrich, at nine o'clock on Friday morning. Though a few currency stamps were found in the pockets of the dead hian, his watch, pockethook and a valuable ring are missing. They latter circumstances support the robbery theory.

Chief of Police Campbell, when questioned upon the subject, rather evaded direct answers to the inquirica. He did say, however, that he was in possession of laces which, if circumstances would warrant his making them known without interfering with the ends of justice, would be of

A STARTING CHARCTER.

The Chief had heard the story given size to by one of the newspapers, alleging that a weman had recently been heard crying "Murder!" while in dispute with deceased, but he did not give any credence to it. There were no revelations made yesterday, at all events, which led to the possibility of the arrest of anybody on suspicion of being implicated in the marder or robbery o

as his opinion, after seeing Foster going to the scaffold that he shewed none of the appearance of a man who had taken poison. It struck him as simple nervous weakness.

THE REV DR. TYNG'S STATEMENT.

The writer called at the Rev. Dr. Tyng's residence, but that gentleman was absent periorming the funeral rites over the last remains of William Foster at Greenwood Cemetery. On calling later, at about half-past four o'clock, the reverend gentleman had returned. The HERALD reporter obtained, after some difficulty and delay, the following statement on the poisoning invention from the venerable pastor:—"I read that statement you refer to." he said, "in one of the morning papers. It was my wish that it should be contradicted from other sources; but I thought it proper to speak of it at the funeral this morning, and a certain geatleman was to send my words for publication to the press. It was a most egregious faischood to say that Foster took, or even concemplated taking, poison immediately previous to his death. I am certain he did no such thing, and I believe it is sufficient for me to say that I am certain of it. The Rev. Dr. Walker and I only were with him from a little after eight o'clock until nine, the moment bordering on his death, and no other person remained with him until the Sheriff entered previous to the execution. It is a falsehood, an outrage and a shame to accuse him of suicide, sir. That is all I have to say or do with the matter. I am cired and will beg to be excused from saying anything further, which, of course, would be innecessary."

THE REV. DR. WALKER'S OPINION.

The reporter then proceeded to interview the Rev. Dr. Walker. The reverend gentleman was found employed diligently if his pastoral School. "The reserved manner, gave his views on the statement made regarding the taking of poison by Foster previous to his execution. The following is the substance of what he said:—

"I would wish not to speak at all on the matter, and would much prefer you would see only the Rev. Dr. Tyng, as you seem to

Opinions among medical men as to whether deceased—who was a stight built man, certainly not of strong nervous power—could possibly have shot himself, first in the left temple, then behind the left ear, then behind the right ear, are divided. Seme say it is possible for a man to retain consciousness and nervous power sufficient to inflict these wounds, while others scout the idea, and assert that "the man was unquestionably foully murdered, as either of the two balls which traversed the brain would have deadened all sensibility so effectually as to have obviated the possibility of controlling the nerves so as to indict the other fatal wound."

revious to our being present I could not say, an

FOSTER'S FUNERAL. The Funeral Obsequies-Dr. Tyng's Last Words Over the Ill-Fated Man-He Denies that Foster Contemplated Suicide

The remains of William Foster, which, as stated

in vesterday's HERALD, lay during the whole of

the Tembs prisen yard, were removed precisely at that time to the abode of his wife, in Twenty-fourth

street, near Second avenue. The utmost precau

tion was taken before and since to keen the where

abouts of the body a complete secret, and the ef forts of his friends were partially successful.

Early on yesterday mersing, a few hours pre-vious to the funeral, the corpse was finally pre-pared transferred to the store of an under-taker, der whose charge the remains were placed for a short time and then conveyed to an

adjacent chapel, where prayers were read over the bedy by the Rev. Dr. Tyng and Rev. Dr. Walker.

The remains were shortly afterwards retransferred

THE FUNERAL OF M'ELHANEY.

The proposed burial of McElbaney to-day from

by request of his relatives, and the funeral took

place at two o'clock from his father's house, on

Grove street. Rev. Mr. Ray performed the burial

rites in a simple manner. They consisted of a few words to the friends of the deceased, prayer, read-ing of the Scripture and singing. Then the funera-certiege wended its way to the Cambridge Ceme-tery, where the remains were interred. On the comin, which was rosewood, were the words:— "James McElhaney, died March 21, 1873, aged 31."

SING SING STRATEGY.

A Convict Makes a Futile Attempt to Es-

cape by the "Dummy" Process.

Michael Toomey, a convict in Sing Sing Prison,
made an unsuccessful attempt to regain his liberty
by the old, old plan knewn as the "dummy" pro-

cess last Friday. With the aid of a blanket, a couple of stacks and an old suit of prison clothes,

the East Cambridge Methodist church was cha

BOSTON, Mass., March 22, 1873.

other fatal wound."

WAS THERE A WOMAN IN THE CASE?
Rumor has it that up to within a few weeks ago a woman resided near deceased, and that he was apon terms of acquaintanceship with her. Upon one occasion their voices were heard quarrelling loudly, and she, it is said, cried, "Murder!" but nobody went to see what was the trouble between them. Mrs. Fletcher, a lady who lives on Degraw street, near Flith avenue, was in the habit of receiving letters addressed te Charles Goodrich during his absence. These episties came written in a female style of chirography. On Wednesday last she received sack a missive and went with it to Mr. Goodrich. When he replied to on Wednesday last she received such a missive and went with it to Mr. Goodrich. When he replied to her repeated summons at the door he took the letter and remarked, "I am tired of this, and will soon be in some other business." Though, as far as is known among the peopie living in that sparsely built up locality, he lived alone, there were two beds, both disarranged, in the house, one being in the iront room above the parior foor, the other on the third floor, back. No clothing or wearing apparel of any description was found on the premises other than his own however.

THE FUNERAL.

The body of deceased was handsomely coffined by an undertaker yesterday and removed to the mansion of Mr. W. W. Goodrich, on Cumberland street, opposite Fort Green. Here the funeral services will take place at three o'clock this afternoon. On Monday the remains will be taken to Albany, his former place of residence, where they will be interred in the family burying ground. nt with it to Mr. G

## THE DOVER MURDERER.

A New Trial Refused Him-To be Hanged on May Day.
MOREISTOWN, N. J., March 22, 1873.
Judge Dalrymple, in the Morris County Court

this morning, refused the application for a new trial in the case of Luigie Lusignani, the Italian who murdered his wife at Dover, and sentenced him to be hanged on Thursday, May 1, next.

## NEW YORK CITY.

The police during the past week arrested 1,:81

There were 4,599 homeless persons lodged during the week in our pelice station houses.

bedy by the Rev. Dr. Tyng and Rev. Dr. Walker. The remains were shortly afterwards retransferred to a hearse and thus carried to Greenwood Cemetery, which was reached about ten o'clock A. M. The bler was uncovered. Some thirty or forty men and two women stood around it. The Rev. Dr. Tyng had aiready performed the funeral rites at the chapel. After concluding he had made a few brief remarks relative to the manner of life of the dead which he thought might have been misunderstood. He believed he died a thoroughly penitent man. During his imprisonment he showed religious fortitude, and frequently professed his hope in the mercy of God. The Rev. Doctor then said:—"He fet it his duty to state his belief that the report published in a morning paper of yesterday that Foster had taken poison and was dying at the time immediately previous to the execution was both groundless and false; that he and Doctor Walker were alone with Foster three-quarters of an hour previous to his going to the scaffold; that he seemed in good health and strength and showed remarkable self-possession of mind, dressed himself with minute care, and with commendable resignation and resolution walked firmly to the scaffold. The man's physical condition was good, but the intensity of his feeling overcame him, yet only for a very short time. He was calm, tranquil and resigned; he prayed plously and fervently, and showed by every act befere his death and up to the last moment, that he had not only not made an attempt to commit suicide, but would be the last man to even contemplate such a thing." After some further remarks by the reverend gentleman the remains were interred. Thus ended the final and clessing scene of this exciting tragedy. Fire Marshal McSpedon reports 45 fires for the week, the estimated loss on which is \$115,925, and the amount of insurance \$398,431.

The vital statistics for the week ending yesterday at noon were as follows:—Deaths, 570; births, 369; marriages, 132, and still-births, 41.

James Donahue, Superintendent of the Pres Labor Bureau, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton places makes the following report of business for the week ending March 22:—Applications for employment, 761.
Of these there were 140 males and 621 females.
Male help required, 102; females, 622. Situations
procured for 86 males and 633 females. Whole
number of situations procured for the week, 619.

Officer Halpin found the remains of an unknown man lying dead in the stone yard 519 West Twentysecond street. Deceased was sixty years of age. second street. Deceased was saxly years of age, five feet nine inches in height, and had gray hair. He wore a gray coat and vest, black pants, white soft hat and laced shoes. In his possession were found forty-four cents and two pawntickets from Simpson's, in the Bowery. The body was sent to the Morgue for identification, and Coroner Herrman cailed to hold an inquest.

At the Essex Market Police Court vesterday At the Essex Market Pelice Court yesterday George Remington, of No. 186 Chrystie street, was arraigned on complaint of George Harley, of 365 and 367 Third street, on a charge of burglary. It was alleged that Remington and a feliew named John Reilly, not yet arrested, entered the premises of the complainant on Friday night and blew open the sale with gunpowder, but before they could succeed in abstracting any of the funds therein contained they were surprised by two employés of the place and ran away. Remington was arrested and Justice Shandley held him to answer.

years of age, was yesterday found floating in the dock feet of Twenty-fourth street, North River, by dock test of Twenty-fourth street, North River, by William Wiseman, of 88 Tenth avenue, and subsequently sent to the Mergre. Deceased was five feet nine inches in hergat, with brown hair and chin whiskers. He wore a black vest and pages, cloth pea jacket, plaid woollen undershirt and black and white overshirt, cotton drawers and heavy boots. The body apparently had been a long time in the water. In his peckets were found twenty-two cents, a pipe and also a white handkerchief. Coroner Herrman was notified.

## PIGEON SHOOTING.

Brooklyn's Latest Sensation .-- How Did Ira A. Paine, of New York, vs. Edward W. Tinker, of Providence.

> Fifty Birds Each for \$500 a Side-Five Traps Used and Twenty-Five Yards the Rise-Paine the Victor.

The professional marksmen, Ira A. Paine, of New York, and Edward W. Tinker, of Providence, met yesterday afternoon at Dexter's, near the old Union Course, on Long Island, to decide the first of their home and home matches of fifty birds each for \$500 a side. As the articles of agreement called for five traps placed five yards apart, the rise twenty-five yards and allowing the use of both barrels, more than the usual excitement had been created regarding the result; but the cold, blusterto be somewhat limited, although many of those present are well known in both the business and pleasant the number of spectators would undoubt edly have been very large, as during the Winter tests of this nature hereabouts either between amateurs or professionals; yet the desire to witness such trials of skill remains as intense as ever. But few on the ground had ever seen a match shot where five traps were used, and many questions were answered before the curiosity of such were satisfied. The other essential conditions by the Rhode Island rules, the boundary being eighty yards and 1% oz. of shot used.

the field and all preliminaries were quickly arranged, Mr. George Lampheare being chosen referee, and credit is due him for the satisfactory manner in which the duties of the position were discharged. Paine used a Grant ten central-five breechloader, and Tinker a Parker breechloader. weighing ten and a half pounds. A colored boy handled the birds, and with but few exceptions the marksmen pulled the trap for each other. Throughout the contest the shooting can be pronounced excellent, and no one could even guess the winner until after the fortieth bird had been reached. It did not transpire from where the birds were obtained, but as a lot they were poor, seeming to lack life; yet this, in a measure, may be accounted for by the chilling nature of the wind and the time some were kept in certain traps. the indicator used to mark the number of these

At half-past one o'clock the principals came upon

may be accounted for by the chilling nature of the wind and the time some were kept in certain traps, the indicator used to mark the number of these often noting the same trap several times in succession. Paine proved the victor, scoring 42 birds against his antagonist's 39.

Pathe led off and knocked the bird over before it had flown a rod. Tinker followed, but it required the contents of both barrels to bring the pigeon down. They killed the next two very incely, but the fourth bird was missed by Paline with the first barrel, yet brought down with the second rapidly. Tinker killed his pigeon the instant that it rose from the trap. They both then killed slow-moving birds along nicely until the eighth, when both killed with their second barrels, Tinker's twelfth pigeon was hit hard, but was aged, with the aid of the high wind, to get out of "ounds before it fell dead. Tinker's thirteents bird was a rapid driver, and, by flying close to the ground had to be hit by both barrels, and fell just inside the boundary flig. Paine's flicenth bird was a rapid, irregular niger, had escaped the shoot both barrels, and the gentlemen shooters were tied, each naving killed fourteen out of flicen. Paine killed the sixteenth bird with his second barrel as soon as it rose; but just at that moment a blinding snow squall enveloped the field, and Tinker missed, the second cartridge being defective. Both shooters killed their seventeenth bird, which were very slow in getting away, and both coming in towards the gunners. The eighteenth bird was an easy one for Paine, while Tinker's was a low driver, and it took both barrels to drop him a few feet inside the boundary line. The referee and umpires had to measure the ground closely, so near an escape was it. Both shooters then killed every bird until their twenty-thirth bird was an easy one to kill. He had the feathers knocked out of him by the contents of the first barrel, while the second shot tumbled him over two or three times, but before he touched the ground he recovered and fiew ker lest his forty-first and forty-second birds, the latter by seeming carelessness, as it appeared a very easy one, quartering on a straight into to the right. Paine missed his forty-third and forty-fifth birds, both of which were very rapid flyers. Tinker's forty-fifth bird appeared an easy one to hit, but he escaped both barrels. Paine was still two birds shead and an offer of 100 to 10 on his winning was taken; but when offered again no one responded. Paine missed his forty-eighth bird and Tinker his forty-seventh and fittleth, which made Paine the winner of the match by three birds.

The following is the score. Where a star occurs it denotes that the bird was killed by the second barrel.

Ellis Ward to John Biglin-A Chance for an Interesting Contest. Sing Sing, N. Y., March 19, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I have just noticed an article in the Clipper from Mr. John Biglin, offering to row George Brown, of Halifax, or any other man in the United States. It Halifax, or any other man in the United States. It will be remembered that I challenged Mr. Biglin some four weeks age, which has never been noticed by him. Whether Mr. Biglin thinks my challenge not worth accepting or does not care to row me I do not know; yet I think he should accept my challenge first, as we now stand two and two and this race will decide who is the better man. I will row Mr. Biglin at Springfield, Mass., in July next, a five mile race for \$500 a side; and I wish it distinctly understood that I mean business, and if Mr. Biglin accepts my challenge the match can be made at the office of the Clipper or Turf, Field and Farm. Yours, respectfully,

#### KILLED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE. The Death of Miss Maxwell-She Was

Aunt to Commodore Douglass.

Coroner Young was yesterday officially notified of the death of Miss Mary Ann Maxwell, who was killed in Fourteenth street, west of Sixth avenue, killed in Fourteenth street, west of Sixth avenue, on Friday afternoon, by being knocked down and crushed by a runaway horse, belonging to Mr. Reed, of the Hoffman House, notice of which has heretofore appeared in the HERALD. Dr. Marsh gave a certificate in the case, and the relatives of the deceased lady seemed not to attach blame to any one in the matter, regarding the occurrence as quite accidental.

Miss Maxwell was an aunt of Commodore Douglass, of the celebrated yacht Sappho, and was a wealthy lady, flity years of age, and a native of this city.

## KILLED ON TOM SCOTT'S RAILROAD.

Yesterday afternoon the locomotive of the train which left New York at two o'clock struck a man at Lawrence station, near Trenton, and his skull was frightfully mangled under the wheels. Dewas frightfully mangled under the wheels. Deceased was an Austrian, named Aaron Lauer, twenty-three years of age, and lived at 52 Ann street, New York city. He formerly resided at 62 Great Newton street, Liverpool, where he dealt in chamois leather and sponges. He was only five months in this country. He was walking from Philadelphia to New York in company with Siegfried Wolf, a pedier. Although quite respectable in appearance, he had no friends in this country and no money. He was not drunk, but from excessive latigue it is supposed he became absent-minded and did not hear the train approach.

## EDUCATIONAL MUNIFICENCE.

Commodore Vanderbilt has given \$500,000 for the purpose of erecting a large seminary for females on the grounds of the Moravian church at New Dorp, to be built on the same plan as the one at Bethlehem, Pa., which was also endowed by him. Workmen have already broken ground for the proposes building.

#### THE TWEED INVESTIGATION.

Commencement of the Senate Inquiry-The Old, Old Story-What Mr. Tweed Thinks About Andy Garvey and the Result of the Investigation.

The investigation as to the truth of charges against Mr. W. M. Tweed was commenced yesterday in Mr. Tweed's private rooms, at the Metro politan Hotel, before the Senate Committee appointed for that purpose.

Mr. Parsons appeared as counsel for the com-

Mr. Tweed's counsel objected at the outset to the inquiry going on, inasmuch as Mr. Tweed was not a Senator, and there was no proof by any act of Mr. Tweed, subsequent to the election, that Mr. Tweed was the man who was elected. It was evident that Mr. Tweed had abandoned his seat as Senator, and the committee could have no control over him until he had taken the oath of office.

Mr. Parsons answered these objections, and in why was counsel there to protect Mr. Tweed. Counsel for Mr. Tweed took objection to any in

quiry, and, if the inquiry did go on, arged that it should be confined to such facts only as were ne cessary to vacate the seat.

The Committee, after a short consultation, over ruled objections of counsel and the inquiry proceeded.

Mr. O. S. Cady, of the Department of Finance, was the first and only witness called, and his examination was a repetition of the evidence given in the two Tweed trials as to Court House frauds, particularly as to veuchers amounting to \$6,312,041 27. Mr. Cady's evidence was entirely confined to formal proof of the documents which he handed in, consisting of veuchers, warrants and checks and the genuineness of Mr. Tweed's signature.

connect to format proof of the documents which, he handed in, consisting of vouchers, warrants and checks and the genuineness of Mr. Tweed's signature.

At half-past three o'clock Senator Lewis inquired if Mr. Cady's examination was likely to last much longer, as the committee were anxious to return to their homes that night.

Mr. Parsons replied that Mr. Cady's examination would rest there, inasmuch as the evidence then given related to county affairs. Mr. Cady would require a little time to arrange his evidence in relation to city frauds, and it would be convenient to adjourn then. He urged an adjournment until Monday.

Counsel for Mr. Tweed said that he should like to have a few days for consultation with Mr. Tweed. He now knew the programme of the committee, and it was substantially the same as that pursued at the two trials of Mr. Tweed. He thought if he had a little time given him he should be able to shorten the labors of the committee, and should decide upon taking himself the responsibility of advising Mr. Tweed to adopt a certain course.

Senator Lewis said he was very anxious that this inquiry should go on in Albany. It would be much more convenient for the committee.

In reply to an inquiry Mr. Parsons said that there were five witnesses from New York to be examined. He urged devoting the whole of Monday to these witnesses in New York.

Counsel to Mr. Tweed said that he had a very vivid remembrance of his cross-examination of Andy Garvey, and he did not wish to have that memory removed if possible. It was on that account partly he asked for an adjournment. Two days had been spent in cross-examination dealy in Carvey, and he did not wish to have that memory removed if possible. It was on that account partly he asked for an adjournment. Two days had been spent in cross-examination lasting two days.

Mr. Tweed—It will take more than two years to get Andy Garvey to sneak the truth

two days.

Mr. Tweed—It will take more than two years to Mr. TWEED—Well, I should think you couldn't be-

Mr. Tweed—Well, I should think you couldn't begin before; you've got this charter matter on your hands yet.

Senator Johnson—Well, you've been there Mr. Tweed, and know how it is yourself. (Laughter.) Senator Lewis.—Well, how would Wednesday, at half-past three, at Albany, do? The Mr. Tweed.—What time does the train get there? Senator Graham—You can leave by half-past ten o'clock here and arrive at Albany at a quarter to two.

Mr. Tweed—That don't leave much time to get your room and a dinner. I don't see that I'm going to get much out of this, and so I may as weil try to get what comfort I can.

Senator Lewis—Well, say four o'clock, at Congress Hall?

Senator Lewis-Well, say four o'clock, at Congress Hall?

Mr. Tweed-That will do. We will be there, bag and baggage.

It was understood that the committee would sit on that evening until midnight, so as to get all the New York witnesses examined.

### MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE SUPERVISORS' CLERK.

Yesterday was appointed for commencing the inquiry into the alleged frauds committed by Mr. J. B. Young, the Clerk to the Board of Supervisors. Supervisors Billings and Flannigan were the only Supervisors forming the committee in attendance, and after waiting about an hour and no other memand after waiting about an hour and noother mem-bers of the committee appearing, Supervisor Bil-lings, as chairman, announced that the opening of the inquiry would be adjourned to Saturday next. He said that he understood that the other members of the committee would be unable to be present, and he thought it better to defer the inquiry. He desired also to state that if any parties had any in-formation to communicate in reference to this charge that it was desirable they should appear before the committee.

## THE NILSSON HALL COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the committee of the Board of Supervisors was appointed to meet yesterday morning in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of taking further evidence as to the leasing of Nilsson Hall for an armory. It transpired that Sheriff Brennan, who has several subpenas for witnesses at his office waiting service, has declined to serve these subpenas in consequence of some financial difficulty with Comptroller Green in reference to past payment for like services. The committee therefore adjourned sine die, stating that all parties concerned would be notified of the next meeting of the committee. terday morning in the chamber of the Board of

# BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Amount Paid into the Department Since January 1.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, makes the following statement of public moneys received by his department during the week ending yesterday (Saturday), and paid into the city Treasury:--

Into the city freasury:—
BY THE COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS.
For Riverside Park Assessment.
For Broadway widening.
For other improvements. \$86,321 Total assessments...... \$92,268 The total amounts collected on assessm January 1 to March 15, 1873, is \$2,650,480 1

## COMPTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Comptroller Green reports the following receipts yesterday from the different Bureaus of Collection,

\$56,691

# THE DOOM OF THE "TOMBS."

Alderman Morris, chairman of the Aldermanic Committee to which was referred a resolution to make a thorough examination into the condition of the "Tombs" and to report whether or not the exigency of the time requires that the city should have a new prison, stated yesterday that the committee would report at the next meeting of the Board in favor of the building of a new prison. He refused to tell whereabouts, but said it would be in the vicinity of the East River, so as to make it convenient for transportation of prisoners to the Island. It is proposed also to have all the criminal Courts except the Court of Oyer and Terminer located in the building.

## RIOT IN MISSOURL

Strikers Organized as a Mob-Two Men

Sr. Louis, March 22, 1873. Some twenty or thirty men, who a few days ago struck work on the Slough levee works, fifteen miles below Hannibal, Mo., organized into a mob yesterday and attacked Mat Harris, timekeeper, yesterday and attacked hat harris, thickeeper, and Thomas Stapleton, walking boss of the works, throwing stenes and firing pistols at them. Harris and Stapleton returned the fire and killed Pat Vaughn, one of the ringleaders, and mortally wounded Pat McNamara. Harris and Stapleton went to Hannibal, where they were arrested.

Boston, March 22, 1873. The journeymen horseshoers of Boston have

### THE ERIE INVESTIGATION

Testimony of Charles F. South. mayd and Charles Day.

The Story of the Heath and Raphael Movement Against Gould and the Old Directors.

The Eric Investigating Committee resumed the inquiry yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. All the members were present, and in addition there were two lawyers-Mr. Stickney on the part of the committee, and Mr. Macfarland representing the Eric Railroad.

Charles F. Southmayd was the first witness called. He said :- I was counsel for the Eric stockholders in the year 1871; I took measures, in conjunction with General Barlow, to compel the Eric Railroad managers to make restitution to the stockholders; the law at the time was that suits of this nature were only brought against corporations by the Attorney General; application was made to General Barlow to institute proceedings of this kind; Mr. Evarts and myself were the persons who called upon him; he assented that the proceedings should be carried on, asking that he, as Attorney General, should retain control of the suit; he at the same time stipuexpenses that might be incurred; I was in doubt whether the Attorney General was legally entitled to pay for his services; we, of course, would have preferred to pay him, but on looking over the law of the matter he finally came to the conclusion that he would receive no pay, directly or indirectly; General Sickles soon after made another application of the same nature as ours on behalf of another set of stockholders, and the question came up whether there was any inconsistency between us; the parties REPRESENTED BY GENERAL SICKLES

were largely interested in the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and we supposed it was their intention to make Erie subservient to the former; we were somewhat jealous of them, but finally we concluded to unite our forces and drive out the common enemy, and then, if a fight came later be-tween ourselves, let it come; from the state of the tween ourselves, let it come; from the state of the judiciary in New York.city at the time we knew it was of no use to apply to courts here, so it was arranged that the suit should come on in Albany, and lawyers were retained in that city; Mr. Barlow suggested that counsel should be employed who resided there, and Mr. Lyman Tremain, Mr. Smith and Mr. Matthew Hale were retained at a fee of \$1,500 each; Mr. Carpenter was appointed associate counsel in this city; the appointment of Mr. Henry Smith was fully assented to by me; he was a member of the Assembly at the time, and he afterwards became Speaker, but this had nothing whatever to do with his selection as one of the counsel in the suit; I did not know Mr. Smith personally at the time; it was arranged that the preparation for the bill of complaint should be in my hands; we decided that we should support our sliegations against the managers by direct evidence, and we thought it better to set some smart fellows to work to find out details; some time in March the bill or the repeal of the Classification act was reported favorably in both houses; in a few weeks after came the coup d'état of General Sickles, of which we knew nothing; the retaining of Mr. Smith had no earthly connection with his BELONGING TO THE LEGISLATURE; I know nothing of money being used to effect legislation, except \$1,000 which was given to Mr. Goodrich, a member, but this was for services rendered not in the House; it would be mere child's play to attempt jo bribe legislators against the directors of the Eric Paliforad; the \$10,000 given to General Barlew was disbursed by finiself; the forwarding of money by the Bischoftshelm party was voluntary and could not be called illegitimate.

MR. CHAILES DAY
was the next witness called. The following is his story:—I was not one of the old directors in the Eris Railroad, but I knew of the change which took place before it occurred; I had frequent conserences with General Sickles on the subject; I have no personal knowledge of the change which took pla judiciary in New York city at the time we knew it was of no use to apply to courts here, so it was

PROCURE LEGISLATION IN ALBANY; procure Legislation in Albany;
the New York Central was equally interested in
the bill that was being carried through, and they
made a claim on Erie to pay its
share of the expenses; the claim was made
in the form of a written request; there
was a good deal of discussion over the
matter, but the final conclusion reached was the
passage of a bill appropriating \$30,000 to pay the
claim; there was opposition made to the payment
of the claim on several grounds; one of them was
that money should not be used in this way for the
purpose of induencing legislation; I don't know
whether the New York Central received the money;
it was not stated at the time what branch of the

of the claim on several grounds; one of them was that money should not be used in this way for the purpose of induencing legislation; I don't know whether the New York Central received the money; it was not stated at the time what branch of the Legislature had been influenced; ireturned from Europe in time for the election in July, 1872; I don't know of any money being used at that time for the purpose of effecting a change in the direction; there was a meeting of the Board after I returned prior to the election; there was no discussion at that meeting relative to the proposed change; I was charged with no special mission on behalf of the Eric Railroad while I was in Europe; while in Europe I saw Mr. Bischoffsheim very frequently; I had some conversation with him relative to the Eric loan which was placed upon the market; there were several conferences held relative to the loan; except myself there was

NONE ENFIRSENTING ERIE

Present, and I was not there in an official capacity; and at that conference the terms of the conferences there were three of the directors of the Eric Railroad and Bischoffsheim; according to the agreement the latter was to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the honds for money advanced by him; there was some disagreement had the Eric Railroad and Bischoffsheim; according to the agreed upon; Bischoffsheim wanted for negotiating the bonds; one of the directors thought of the process of the sale of the honds for money advanced by him; there was some disagreement that the commission should be less, but their terms were finally agreed upon; Bischoffsheim wanted for negotiating the bonds; one of the directors who came in were not particularly in the Interests of the English stockhoiders; the sole object of the Change was to secure an honest administration of the affairs of the company; I don't know at what price the bonds were put upon the London market; there were about \$1,000,000 of the consolidated bonds deposited in the Farmers' trust Company; the commission paid to Morgan & Sons,

SALE OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL LOCO-

The seventeen locomotives belonging to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, seized by United States Collector Bailey, were sold to-day, realizing only about seventeen thousand

Protest of the Company's Attorneys—The New Depot To Be Sold. ALBANY, March 22, 1873.

dollars. They were bought by E. D. Worcester, treasurer of the company. There is still \$445,000 due the government. The company's attorney, previous to the sale, protested against it as lilegal, claiming that the tax was illegal and unauthorized. It is supposed that the new depot buildings will next be seized to apply in liquidation of the lax. THE HORSESHOERS' STRIKE. voted an assessment of \$1 each per week and the payment of \$10 per week to each man out of employment by the strike at the Metropolitan horse railroad shops